DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 073 360 AC 014 233

AUTHOR	Hanumanthappa, H. S.; And Others
TITLE	Some Extension Resource Development Principles and Procedures for Use in Tennessee Counties. A Research Summary of a Graduate Study.
INSTITUTION	Tennessee Univ., Knoxville. Agricultural Extension Service.
PUB DATE	Dec 72
NOTE	26p.; Extension Study No. 36; S.C. 822
EDRS PRICE	MF-$0.65 HC-$3.29
DESCRIPTORS	Adult Education; Bibliographies; *Community Development; Community Programs; Community Resources; County Programs; Developmental Programs; Educational Planning; Extension Education; *Literature Reviews; Natural Resources; *Program Planning; *Rural Development; *Rural Extension

ABSTRACT

A study was conducted to identify some generally accepted principles and procedures found to be effective and useful in county and area resource development planning. Review of available published and unpublished literature and involvement of a six-member panel of judges permitted identification of nine principles concerning resource development planning: (1) it should be based on local people's interests and needs; (2) it should be based on an adequate number of current, reliable and relevant facts concerning the situation in the area; (3) it should be conceived as including educational work; (4) deciding upon definite area projects is an essential part of the resource development planning process; (5) it should be a continuous process; (6) it should include representative local area participation; (7) it should enlist the aid of all agencies and organizations at the local area level; (8) the approach should be flexible, to permit adaptation to any given county or area; and (9) it should include a definite procedure for evaluation. A bibliography of useful references (books, periodicals, other publications, and unpublished materials) is included. A comparative summary of the inclusion of selected county and area resource development planning principles in the writings of eight resource development authorities is presented in a table. (Author/KM)

RESEARCH SUMMA LTURAL EXTENSION

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
EDUCATION & WELFARE
OFFICE OF EDUCATION
THIS DOCUMENT HAS BEEN REPRODUCED EXACTLY AS RECEIVED FROM THE PERSON OR ORGANIZATION ORIGINATING IT. POINTS OF VIEW OR OPINIONS STATED DO NOT NECESSARILY REPRESENT OFFICIAL OFFICE OF EDUCATION POSITION OR POLICY.

ED 073360

Extension Study No. 36
S. C. 822

A Research Summary of a Graduate Study

SOME EXTENSION RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT PRINCIPLES

AND PROCEDURES FOR USE IN TENNESSEE COUNTIES

H. S. Hanumanthappa, L. H. Dickson
and
R. S. Dotson

AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION EDUCATION

AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE

THE UNIVERSITY OF TENNESSEE

FILMED FROM BEST AVAILABLE COPY

December, 1972

AC 014 833

TABLE OF CONTENTS

		PAGE
	ABSTRACT	ii
I.	RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT IN PERSPECTIVE	1
II.	PURPOSES	2
III.	METHODS OF PROCEDURE AND SOURCES OF DATA	2
IV.	MAJOR FINDINGS	4
V.	FURTHER SUGGESTIONS	12
	SOME USEFUL REFERENCES	14
	A. Books	14
	B. Publications of the Government, Learned Societies, and other organizations	15
	C. Periodicals	17
	D. Unpublished Materials	17
	Table 1. A Comparative Summary of the Inclusion of Selected County and Area Resource Development Planning Principles in the Writings of Eight Resource Development Authorities.	20

SOME EXTENSION RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT PRINCIPLES

AND PROCEDURES FOR USE IN TENNESSEE COUNTIES

by

H. S. Hanumanthappa, L. H. Dickson,

and R. S. Dotson

December 3, 1962*

ABSTRACT

This panel of judges and library-type study was made for the purpose of identifying some generally-accepted principles and procedures found to be effective and useful in county and area resource development planning. Review of available published and unpublished literature and involvement of a six member panel permitted identification of nine principles, including the following: 1) resource development planning should be based on local people's interests and needs; 2) resource development planning should be based on an adequate number of current, reliable and relevant facts concerning the situation in the area; 3) resource development planning should be conceived as including educational work; 4) deciding upon definite area projects is an essential part of the resource development planning process; 5) resource development planning should be a continuous process; 6) resource development planning should include representative local area participation; 7) resource development planning should enlist the aid of all agencies and organizations at the local area level; 8) the resource development planning approach should be flexible to permit adaptation to any given county or area;

*Date of completion of an M.S. degree thesis by H. S. Hanumanthappa on which this summary is based.

and 9) resource development planning should include and involve a definite procedure for evaluation.

It was noted that no one set planning procedure had been followed by community resource development (Rural Development and Rural Areas Development) workers in the United States at the time of this study. There was agreement that planning procedures must be flexible and adjustable to fit local situations if they are to be based on the interests and needs of people in the rural disadvantaged and other areas. Procedures used should be in harmony with the planning principles found to apply. The importance of agreement among resource development staff and local lay people on the procedures to be followed in conducting resource development planning at county and area levels was recognized as being critical. Suggestions were made for application of the principles and procedures identified.

Suggestions were made for further research in the areas related to resource development and sub-committee involvement in planning local county and area overall economic and social development programs.

RESEARCH SUMMARY*

I. RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT IN PERSPECTIVE

As discussed here, resource development planning was viewed as an Extension-assisted effort to study the socio-economic situation in a county or area, identifying problems, state objectives and decide on projects and other means that would help in attainment of the stated objectives. This included all work that was done under either the initial Rural Development (1955-61) or Rural Areas Development (1961-1962) legislation. R. A. D., the latter, represented an expansion and reorganization of the earlier Rural Development pilot county program, and was built on the experiences gained in the preliminary resource development effort. R. A. D. was administered by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, and was an Extension-assisted effort to alleviate the growing problems of underemployment and unemployment in disadvantaged areas of the country through local county or area resource development.

Extension-assisted resource development planning through the years had made use of all local resources, including the skills of local people, to build a more progressive local economy based on local needs and interests. Area purposes for such local effort included: doing a better job of farming; expanding off-farm jobs; putting more resources into education

---

*H. S. Hanumanthappa, Assistant Professor, Agricultural Extension, Agricultural Sciences University, Bangalore, Mysore State, India.

Lewis H. Dickson, Director of Personnel, Tennessee Agricultural Extension Service, The University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tennessee.

Robert S. Dotson, Professor and Head, Agricultural Extension Education Section, The University of Tennessee, Agricultural Extension Service, Knoxville, Tennessee.

and training, and developing more effective local leadership. It had become obvious through Extension experience that problems concerning socio-economic conditions could not be tackled and solved in isolation.

It was conceded that a coordinated approach involving local agencies, organizations, groups and representative resource people must be used. Cooperative preparation of an area overall economic development program statement (O.E.D.P.) was seen as a means of involving people to make joint decisions necessary to the development of sound county or area resources development planning.

II. PURPOSES

It is generally understood that the formal steps in the decision-making process can best be used when the planning principles and procedures are recognized and well-formulated. So, the purposes of the present study were: 1) to identify accepted resource development planning principles useful in planning Extension-assisted county and area overall economic development programs; 2) to specify the responsibilities of Extension workers, representatives of other agencies and local volunteer lay people in planning Extension-assisted resource development programs; and 3) to develop a suggested procedure for resource development planning -- stressing the involvement of local people.

III. METHODS OF PROCEDURE AND SOURCES OF DATA

The methods employed were as follows.

First, a panel of six[1] judges, appropriate staff members at The University of Tennessee, was deisgnated to select principles of possible application to resource development planning. Nine principles were agreed upon by panel members, and available literature was received to determine whether the principles might be of general acceptance among certain well-known theorists from various states writing in that field of concern. It was agreed that to be considered generally accepted, a principle must be in agreement with statements made by at least four of the eight national authorities (see Appendix, Table I) whose writings were considered. The nine principles selected were then used as categories under which to discuss related literature reviewed for the study including both that attributed to the authorities referred to above and that done by others.

Second, a review of all available current and pertinent literature was made. The procedures that were found to be used and recommended in the areas where Extension-assisted resource development work had been done were studied and implications considered. Possible promising approaches were then developed.

Data were further studied to identify responsibilities of Extension workers, other professionals and lay people in resource development planning.

---

[1] Charles L. Cleland, Associate Professor, Department of Agricultural Economics and Rural Sociology, University of Tennessee, 1962; Marvis D. Cunningham, Asst. Resource Development Specialist, University of Tennessee Extension Service, University of Tennessee, 1962; Lewis H. Dickson, Professor, Head of Department of Extension Education, University of Tennesee, 1962; Robert S. Dotson, Associate Professor, Extension Education, University of Tennessee, 1962; Harold A. Henderson, Agricultural Economist, U.S.D.A., University of Tennessee, 1962; L. J. Strickland, Resource Development Specialist and Leader, University of Tennessee Extension Service, University of Tennesee, 1962.

IV. MAJOR FINDINGS

The principal educational and leadership responsibilities provided by the Cooperative Extension Service to Resource Development planning were found to include: 1) developing the people's interest in identification of significant problems; 2) advising with them to assure that they select the best ways and means for solving the major socio-economic problems identified, and 3) encouraging them to take appropriate action in accordance with the decisions they themselves have reached.

A review of the history of resource development planning (the Rural Development Program initially) revealed that in the beginning, the planning was aimed at bringing together the concerted efforts and activities of governmental agencies and private organizations to help improve the economic and social conditions of disadvantaged rural areas. By 1958, some 100 rural counties in 30 states had been selected as pilot areas in the Rural Development Program. As a result of this early work, a new approach was developed and launched in 1961 under the revised name of Rural Areas Development (R. A. D.). This too was a resource development-type effort, but one making greater use of scientific method in planning for the overall economic development of a county or area. The written end-product of resource development planning was a document known as the Overall Economic Development Program statement, or OEDP. A well-formulated OEDP statement included the following elements, namely: 1) an inventory and analysis of the county's or area's resources and socio-economic situation; 2) a statement identifying any major social and economic problems; 3) a statement of long-term program objectives, and 4) a presentation of recommendations for specific projects

and other ways of working toward the stated program objectives. Resource development planning, then, was seen to be a process that involved community representatives in identifying their resources, analyzing their problems and deficiencies, formulating possible promising alternative courses of action and making recommendations for action. If this were accomplished, the principles and procedures used might be said to have been reasonably effective. An OEDP statement derived as an end product of such a process could then serve to guide county or area Extension staffs and others who were involved in the planning, execution and evaluation of resource development work.

The resource development planning process was seen to be "tailor-made" to help staff members of the Cooperative Extension Service do a more effective job of Extension resource development. Resource development planning was conceived as being broad in nature and structured to actively involve all groups interested in the development of the social and economic resources of an area or county.

With a view to identifying the generally-accepted principles of resource development planning, the panel of six Tennessee judges selected nine principles they felt applied to such planning. Resource development planning statements made by eight Extension and other rural educational theorists were then reviewed. Principles which were in the writings of at least four of eight national authorities were then considered to be "accepted" as valid principles. Following is the list of nine resource development planning principles considered:

1. Resource development planning should be based on local people's interests and needs.

2. Resource development planning should be based on an adequate number of current, reliable and relevant facts concerning the situation in the area.

3. Resource development planning should be conceived as including educational work.

4. Deciding upon definite area projects is an essential part of the resource development planning process.

5. Resource development planning should be a continuous process.

6. Resource development planning should include representative local area participation.

7. Resource development planning should enlist the aid of all appropriate agencies and organizations at the local area level.

8. The resource development planning approach should be flexible to permit adaptation to any given county or area.

9. Resource development planning should include and involve a definite procedure for evaluation.

Four or more of the eight national authorities whose written statements were reviewed made mention of the first eight of these nine principles, so they were accepted. Only three of the eight authorities mentioned the ninth principle, so it was not considered to be generally-accepted. Nevertheless, the crucial importance of evaluation would suggest that it be duly considered by Extension agents.

Theorists and Extension educators were in agreement that wise consideration and use of these principles should assure the development of sound and effective county or area resource development planning statements and programs.

The establishment of an adequate organizational structure was found to be viewed as an important key to effective resource development planning (R. A. D.) at county, area, district, state and national levels. County and area organizations were considered by many to provide the best opportunity for adequate representation of the area people in order to help them identify and cope with their own needs and best interests. Also, certain federal and other recognized agencies and groups were noted to have had great influence on the people of local areas. In view of this, county and area organizations had attempted to enlist their services by involving them in overall economic development committees at the county and area levels. Three of the important Extension-related organizations found to exist at the county level were: 1) county councils of home demonstration clubs; 2) county councils of 4-H clubs; and 3) county councils of community clubs and similar groups. Actual organization at the county level was found to vary from county to county throughout the United States.

One type of legal body was found to be frequently included in resource development (R. A. D.) work at the county or area level, namely the Area Redevelopment Committee, which was responsible for the financing and execution of the projects and to which all the project applications had to be submitted. In addition to legally appointed bodies, there were other county and area-wide advisory project committees, sub-committees for resource development and over-all economic development program committees.

At the state level, two types of organizational structures seemed

to be the most common: 1) a committee of wide representation from various economic and population segments and 2) a committee of Extension Service staff members. State organizations were concerned mainly with providing state-wide counsel and help to the county or area overall economic development committees. They also were concerned with the successful implementation of the resource development effort.

An organization may be viewed as a living entity made up of people. It was noted that cooperative efforts of federal, state, county and area Extension and other agency staffs, representative local lay people and resource people had contributed to the cases on record of more effective resource development planning.

At the time of the study, the Cooperative Extension Service, as an agency, had been delegated the educational and organizational responsibility for resource development (R. A. D.) planning. State Extension Directors, Deans, or administrators were seen to be responsible for organizing and maintaining state committees. They also helped in formulating policies and projects to be used in fulfilling the objectives stated in resource development planning.

Supervisors in resource development planning were expected to help and guide; 1) county and area staffs concerning procedures to be used in the overall economic development program and in assuring proper coordination with other local agencies; 2) county and area agents with reviewing county and area overall economic development program statements and specific project plans; and 3) agents in getting whatever specialist or resource help might have been required.

Specialists were to provide educational leadership to county and area staffs in given subject-matter fields. They aided each county or area staff and their district supervisors by: 1) analyzing and interpreting the factual information in their fields; 2) cooperating in all phases of the county or area Extension program, and 3) helping stimulate action with specific approaches at county, area, district and/or state levels for attaining the objectives. The specialist was obligated to train and retrain the field staff and to provide necessary assistance and material for the staff as needed.

The state resource development specialists were to help: 1) county and area staffs study resources and consider necessary adjustments; 2) the area specialists in subject-matter, and 3) coordinate the activities of area staffs with the administrative staff.

The county and area Extension staff members were seen as being primarily responsible for resource development activities in the county or area. The role of the agents was described to include: 1) establishing a county or area OEDP committee; 2) providing educational leadership to the county or area OEDP committee; 3) coordinating efforts of the several agencies and Extension staff in the area or county so as to promote resource development planning based on the needs of the local people, and 4) initiating an overall economic development program for the county and/or area.

It was felt that the leaders to be involved in the overall economic development committee in the planning process should represent all appropriate organized groups, including people from the ranks of leaders of

political and factional groups. Further, it was agreed that community leaders and representatives of various resource groups should be involved. The leaders were to be fully oriented towards the objectives of resource development, and their potential role and contribution were to be pointed to as being meaningful and worthwhile. The role of local volunteer lay people in resource development was to be well defined and made clear to them well in advance. They were to be assigned with specific responsibilities in specific areas of subject matter.

The roles of other selected agricultural agencies in resource development planning were seen to be important in the overall economic development program. Some of the agencies identified were: 1) the Office of Rural Areas Development; 2) Farmers Home Administration; 3) Soil Conservation Service, and 4) Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service.

Selection of the proper procedures and techniques to be used for effective and successful resource development planning was seen to be as important as application of the planning principles themselves. Procedures used were to be properly oriented so as to take into account the recognized planning principles, so that effective resource development planning might result. It was found that there was no one set pattern followed in resource development planning at the county or area level.

The step-by-step procedures that had been developed included steps generally recommended at the time by the Federal Extension Service, U.S.D.A., as well as by those Extension educational philosophers and theorists whose statements were reviewed. They included:

1. Reviewing progress made toward previously stated resource development objectives

2. Considering the county or area situation and trends in each of the areas of resource development emphasis appropriate to the county and/or area
3. Helping designate appropriate sub-committee areas and help select sub-committee members
4. Having the county or area staff take responsibility for writing a brief, overview statement of the situation in the county or area as it relates to resource development work and a brief situational statement relative to each sub-committee area.
5. Having the county or area staff take the responsibility for preparing a guide for collecting and using data for use by each sub-committee
6. Having county or area staff provide county Extension 5-year plan and other facts for use by the overall economic development committee, possibly including appropriate parts in the OEDP statement.
7. Having sub-committees prepare situational statements for their areas of interest.
8. Having sub-committees take responsibility for identifying and presenting major problems of significance to people in the country and area
9. Having sub-committees take responsibility for making relatively specific suggestions and/or recommendations for ways of progressing toward stated objectives (i.e. worthy projects to undertake).

10. Having sub-committees prepare reports and present them before a general meeting of the OEDP committee, or to its representative for approval.
11. Having the county or area staff take the leadership in getting the reports and in getting the county and/or area OEDP statement written.
12. Presenting the completed OEDP statement to the OEDP committee or its representatives for final initial approval.
13. Helping decide how many copies were to be needed, how they would be duplicated and distributed.
14. Taking leadership in seeing that the OEDP statement was used properly annually to guide selection of projects to receive attention in a given year.
15. Revising and/or adjusting the various parts of the OEDP statement annually or periodically as needed.

It is hoped that Extension workers and other related personnel may find the resource development planning principles and procedures identified and discussed in this study practicable and useful as they work cooperatively toward helping people to help themselves in alleviating common problems of underemployment and unemployment in the disadvantaged rural areas.

V. FURTHER SUGGESTIONS

As a result of this study it is clear that local committees, organizations, agencies and resource groups have played significant parts in preparing useful OEDP statements through cooperative county or area resource

development planning. It was noted that relatively little research had been conducted concerning: 1) Extension-assisted resource development planning; 2) the roles and responsibilities of overall economic development committees and their sub-committees, and 3) the techniques and procedures employed in the preparation of ORDP statements. Based on the findings of this review, the following suggestions are made:

1. Adequate historical descriptive studies of the resource development efforts in each of the five original pilot counties in Tennessee might be conducted.
2. Studies showing application of economic budget techniques to individual resource development counties or areas might be planned.
3. Promising resource development approaches including steps listed in this study need to be studied, and set patterns identified through case study efforts.
4. More successful and less successful resource development approaches need to be intensively studied and compared.
5. The comparative effectiveness of various phases of Extension's resource development effort could be studied at the different levels over time with reliable benchmarks at the outset and periodic progress checks.
6. Promising ways by which county, area, district, specialist and other state personnel with resource development responsibilities may best receive need training, assistance and materials should be studied.
7. A Resource Development Handbook or Guide might be prepared for use by agents.

SOME USEFUL REFERENCES

A. Books

Beals, R. F. and Broady, D. The Literature of Adult Education. New York: Association of Adult Education, 1941.

Blair, Glenn Myers, Stewart R. and Ray H. Simpson. Educational Psychology. New York: Macmillan Company, 1956.

Brown, Milon. Effective Supervision. New York: Macmillan Company, 1956.

Brunner, Edmund deS and Pao Young E. Hsin. Rural American and the Extension Service. Bureau of Public Teachers College, New York: Columbia University, 1949.

Cartwright, Dorwin and Alvin Zander. Group Dynamics. New York: White Plains, Row Peterson and Company, 1956.

Dewey, John. Democracy and Education. New York: Macmillan Company, 1961, p. 193.

Doherty, Joseph C. "A New Program for Better Living." Land --- The 1958 Year Book of Agriculture. USDA. Washington, D. C.: United States Government Printing Office, 1958.

Hayes, Jack M. Contours of Change - The Year Book of Agriculture, 1970, Government Printing Office, USDA, 1970.

Hopkins, Thomas L. Curriculum Principles and Practice. New York: Benjamin H. Sanborn and Company, 1929, p. 181.

Kelsey, Lincoln D. and Cannon Chiles Hearne. Cooperative Extension Work, New York, Ithaca: Comstock Publishing Associates, 1955.

Keyes, Kenneth S. How To Develop Your Thinking Ability. New York: McGraw-Hill Book Company, Inc., 1950.

Lilienthal, David E. TVA-Democracy on March. Pocket Book Edition. New York: Harper Brothers, 1945.

Sanders, H. C. et al. The Cooperative Extension Service. Englewood Cliffs, N. J.: Prentice-Hall, 1966.

Smith, Guy-Harold. "National Planning and the Conservation of Resources." Conservation of Natural Resources. Second Edition. New York: John Wiley and Sons, Inc., 1950, p. 435.

Spicer, Edward H. Human Problems in Technological Change. New York: Russel Sage Foundation, 1952.

B. Publications of the Government, Learned Societies, and Other Organizations

Bishop, C. E. "Planning for Growth and Development." Paper presented at Area Development Conference. Athens, Georgia, January 8-10, 1962.

Burritt, M. C. cites in Operating Procedures and Methods for Planning and Conducting Extension Programs in Colorado. Agricultural Circular 180-A, Fort Collins, Colorado, 1954.

Cocking, Walter D. "The St. Louis Program of Curriculum Revision." Twenty-Sixth Year Book for the National Society for the Study of Education, Part 1. Chicago, Illinois: University of Chicago Press, 1927.

Collings, Mary L. "Workloads, Problems, and Satisfactions." Extension Supervision, Part 1. Extension Service Circular 519, USDA. Washington, D. C.: Government Printing Office, 1959.

DiFranco, Joseph. A Collection of Principles and Guides. Cooperative Extension Publication Number 4. New York State College of Agriculture. Ithaca: Cornell University, 1958.

Fifth Annual Report of the Secretary of Agriculture on the Rural Development Program. United States Department of Agriculture. Washington, D. C.: Government Printing Office, 1960.

Foster, George M. "Guidelines to Community Programs." Community Development CD-6, Public Health Reports, Vol. 70, No. 7. Washington, D. C.: Seminar Document from Community Development Seminar, 1955.

Frutchey, Fred P. Principles of Extension Teaching. Division of Extension Research and Training. Federal Extension Service, USDA. Washington, D. C.: 1958.

_____ and others. Evaluation in Extension. Division of Extension Research and Training. United States Department of Agriculture, Topeka, Kansas: H. M. Ives and Sons, Inc., 1959.

Gaus, John M. "The Role of the Extension Administrator Today." Cooperative Extension Administration. Report of the Fifth National Administrative Program, Madison, Wisconsin: University of Wisconsin, 1956.

Helping People to Help Themselves --- In Country and in Towns. Special Publication from the Office of Rural Areas Development. Federal Extension Service. United States Department of Agriculture. Washington, D. C.: Government Printing Office, 1962.

Joint Committee Report on Extension Programs, Policies and Goals. USDA. Association of Land-Grant Colleges and Universities. Washington, D. C.: U. S. Government Printing Office, August, 1948. p. 6.

Mosher, A. T. Varieties of Extension Education and Community Development. Cooperative Extension Publication No. 2. State College of Agriculture, Ithaca, New York: Cornell University, 1958.

Peck, F. W. "The Specialists' Function in Extension Program Building." Report of Workshop for Extension Specialists. Ithaca, New York: Cornell University, 1950.

"Pegs for Rural Progress." Rural Areas Development Handbook. Number 229. United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.: Government Printing Office, 1962.

"Progress in the Rural Development," First Annual Report of the Secretary of Agriculture. Washington, D. C.: Government Printing Office, 1956.

Report of Cooperative Extension Work in Agriculture and Home Economics. United States Department of Agriculture. Washington, D. C.: Government Printing Office, 1956.

Report of the 1960 Southern Regional Workshop on Program Projection. Fayetteville, Arkansas: University of Arkansas, 1960.

Review of Appraisal of the Provisional Overall Economic Development Program for Marion County. United States Department of Commerce, Tennessee: Area Redevelopment Administration of Planning and Research, 1962.

"Revitalizing America Today." Rural Areas Development. USDA. United States Government Printing Office, 1961.

"Rural Areas Development," News Letter. Number 41. United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.: Government Printing Office, 1962.

Russell, William F. Community Development. Summary Record - International Cooperation Administration, Washington, D. C., 1955.

"Special Report: Rural Areas Development." Rural Lines. Rural Electrification Administration. United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.: Government Printing Office, 1961.

"Team Work Crosses the Mountain in Rural Development," The Story of Five Tennessee Counties that are Pilots for Progress. Agricultural Extension Service, EC-574. Knoxville: University of Tennessee, 1960.

"United States Department of Agriculture Builds Strong RAD Organization." Rural Lines. Rural Electrification Administration. United States Department of Agriculture. Washington, D. C.: Government Printing Office, 1961.

Verner, Coolier, "Problems of Adult Education in Meeting the Needs of Rural People." Rural Sociologists in Extension Work Look Ahead - Summary of Workshop; Federal Extension Service. United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.: U. S. Government Printing Office, 1959.

C. Periodicals

Bertsch, Zeldabeth and Liebel, Lester N. "Resource Appraisal - A Method and a Tool." Extension Service Review. (October 1959), p. 205.

DiFranco, Joseph. "Differences between Extension Education and Community Development." Community Development Review - International Cooperation Administration, IV (March 1959), pp. 23-25.

Leagans, Paul J. "Give Your Fitness a Check Up." Extension Service Review, XXIX (January 1958), p. 6.

McLeish, John. "Adult Motives: Education and Propaganda," Fundamental and Adult Education, Vol. 12, No. 3, 1960 pp. 135-138.

McNelly, John T. "Mass Communications and People's Interest." Search, VI (January 1961).

Ogden, Jean. "Program Planning." Community Development, Series A Vol.7. Washington, D. C.: Agency for International Development, 1958.

Porter, Ward F. "Studying our Human Resources," Extension Service Review, XXIX (March 1958), p. 57.

"Research Studies in Rural Development." Extension Service Review, XXIX (March 1958), p. 65.

Wirth, Louis. "Human Ecology," American Journal of Sociology, L. (May 1954), p. 487.

York, Everett T. "Total Attack on Local Problems." Extension Service Review, XXX (October 1961), p. 196.

D. Unpublished Materials

Ankegowda, Kapanigowda. "A Review of Selected Principles and Procedures Useful in the Planning of County Agricultural Extension Programs in the United States with Application to Community Development Program Planning in India." Unpublished Master's Thesis: The University of Tennessee, Knoxville, 1962.

Ahlgren, Henry L. Address on the Development of the Scope Report: Extension Marketing Conference, Chicago, Illinois: 1959. (Mimeographed).

"Can Rural Areas Development Help Your Community?" Federal Extension Service. USDA. January 1962.

County Extension Organizational and Financing Procedures." Part IV--Area Extension Organization and Staffing. Federal Extension Service. United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., 1962.

Cunningham, Marvis D. and Others. "The Rural Areas Development Program is Meant to Develop the Human and Economic Resources of an Area to their Fullest Human Satisfaction ." Knoxville, Tennessee: University of Tennessee, 1961.

Dickson, L. H. Program Projection and Extension Educational Process. Paper read at the Southern Regional Program Projection Workshop, Gatlinburg, November 7-11, 1960.

Dickson, L. H. and R. S. Dotson. "Suggested Procedures to be followed in developing a program statement." Extension Training and Studies, Knoxville: University of Tennessee, June 1961, (Mimeographed).

_____. The County Extension Program Statement. Knoxville: University of Tennessee, Extension Training and Studies, PD 101, p. 1-2. June, 1961.

Hendrickson, Vernon C. "An Appraisal of the Rural Development Program in Price County, Wisconsin." Unpublished Master's Thesis, Department of Agricultural Extension Education, University of Wisconsin, 1960. Cited by Research in Cooperative Extension Work, 4th Series, College of Agriculture. Madison: University of Wisconsin, November, 1960.

"Job Description of Associate County Agent (Rural Development)." Agricultural Extension Service. United States Department of Agriculture, Hope, Arkansas: College of Agriculture and Home Economics, University of Arkansas, 1960.

Leagans, Paul J. A Concept of Needs. Notes prepared by the author for consideration by graduate students studying Extension Education, p. 6. (Mimeographed).

Luna, Roy M., et. al. "Success Factors of Selected Organized Community Clubs in Middle Tennessee." Unpublished Master's Thesis, The University of Tennessee, 1960.

Nielson, James M. "Application of the Budget Method in Farm Planning." Unpublished Doctor's Thesis, Cambridge: Harvard University, Massachusetts, 1953.

Notes Used in Connection with NREC Conference on Rural Areas Development. "Role of the Extension Service in Rural Areas Development." USDA. Washington, D. C.: Government Printing Office, 1961. (Mimeographed).

Sininger, Wayne J. "Community Development Concepts Held by Tennessee County Extension Workers." Unpublished Master's Thesis, The University of Tennessee, 1965.

"Suggested Guidelines for Extension's Organizational and Educational Responsibilities in the Rural Areas Development Program." Federal Extension Service. United States Department of Agriculture. AO-171, 1961. (Mimeographed).

Weitzel, E. C. "Rural Areas Development at the Local Level." The Annual Conference of the Pennsylvania Extension Service. Pennsylvania: University Park, December 12, 1961.

York, Everett T. "Extension Role and Responsibilities in Rural Areas Development." Rural Areas Development Workshop: Federal Extension Service. Washington, D. C.: Government Printing Office, 1961.

_____. "Need for, Scope and Objectives of Rural Areas Development--Along With Extension's Overall Responsibilities." Regional Extension Conference on RAD. United States Department of Agriculture, June-August, 1961.

_____. "Role of the Extension Service in Rural Areas Development." Notes used in connection with NRECA. Conference on Rural Areas Development. United States Department of Agriculture. Washington, D. C.: Government Printing Office, 1961. (Mimeographed).

_____. "Extension's Role and Responsibilities in Rural Areas Development." Federal Extension Service. United States Department of Agriculture. Washington, D. C., 1961 (Mimeographed).

Table 1. A COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF THE INCLUSION OF SELECTED COUNTY AND AREA RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT PLANNING PRINCIPLES IN THE WRITINGS OF EIGHT RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITIES

Principle Stated	a Clark	b Doherty	c Foster	d Frutchey	e Leagans	f Russell	g Weitzel	h York	Total
1. Resource development planning should be based on local area people's interests and needs	x			x	x	x	x		5
2. Resource development planning should be based on an adequate number of current reliable, and relevant facts concerning the situation in the area		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	7
3. Resource development planning should be conceived as including educational work	x	x			x	x	x	x	6
4. Deciding upon definite area projects is an essential part of the resource development planning process		x		x	x		x	x	5
5. Resource development planning should be a continuous process	x	x			x		x	x	5
6. Resource development planning should include representative local area participation.	x	x			x		x	x	5

Table 1. Continued.

Principle Stated	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	Total
7. Resource development planning should enlist the aid of all agencies and organizations willing and able to participate at the local area level		x	x	x	x		x	x	6
8. Resource development planning approach should be flexible to adaptation to any given area	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	7
9. Resource development planning should include and involve a definite procedure for evaluation	x	x		x					3

(a) Harold F. Clark, Agricultural Services and Foreign Areas, U. S. D. A.
(b) Joseph C. Doherty, Office of Information, U. S. D. A., Washington, D. C.
(c) George M. Foster, A Cultural Anthropologist, Washington, D. C.
(d) Fred P. Frutchey, Chief of Teaching Methods Research. The Division of Extension Research and Training, Federal Extension Service, U. S. D. A.
(e) J. Paul Leagans, Professor of Extension Education, University of Cornell.
(f) William F. Russell, Chairman of the Agency for International Development (formerly International Cooperation Administration), Washington, D. C.
(g) Everett C. Weitzell, Federal Extension Service, U. S. D. A.
(h) E. T. York, Administrator, Federal Extension Service, U. S. D. A.

ERIC Clearinghouse
MAR 2 0 1973
on Adult Education